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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Your Decision

By Walter E. Myer

SUPPOSE you are taking an examination. You are anxious to make a good grade. But one of the questions stumps you. So far as that question is concerned your mind is a blank. What can be done about it?

One possibility suggests itself. The student next to you is writing an answer. The chances are that it is correct for his record is good. By glancing over his shoulder you can see what he is writing, and probably no one will know what you are doing. You are tempted to get out of your difficulty by cheating. Should you surrender to the temptation?

Thousands of students will be confronted by that problem when they take the semester examinations this month. You, yourself, may face it. In such a case your decision will be extremely important. It may affect your whole life. If you will give the matter careful thought you will see, I think, that all the arguments are against cheating.

There are millions of people throughout the world who always hew to the line of honor. They are sound in character. They are reliable and dependable. They make no pretenses. They are exactly what they seem to be. If they fall into difficulties they work themselves out instead of lying, cheating, or stealing their way out.

There are others who stoop to dishonest practices whenever they think they can gain by doing so. For temporary advantage they will lie or cheat or steal. They try to advance by trickery and deceit.

You know which of these classes of people are on the right track. You know which we must depend upon for honesty in business, in politics, in private lives. You know the difference between good and evil. It will be a serious thing if you decide upon wrongdoing and if you line up with the wrong crowd. If you do this you will lose your self-respect. In the long run you will lose the confidence of others.

Your grades this semester means something, of course, but your character means far more. It means more in terms of contentment, happiness and business success. You will be cheating yourself if you make it appear that you know something you really do not know.

You will not be getting an education that way. You will not be gaining in competence and power. At best you will have a temporary, fleeting advantage, but you will be failing to find the sure road to enduring success.

You may think that you can cheat a little here and there while in school without lining up with the cheaters, the deceivers, the tricksters. But can you? If you start on the wrong road it will be hard to stop, and that road, if traveled long enough will lead to disaster. It is dangerous to take even a step on paths of dishonesty and deceit. The only safe course is to start at once on the road of straightforwardness and honesty.



Walter E. Myer



Crime Wave in U. S.

Lawlessness in 1946 Breaks All Records; Situation Made More Serious by Large Number of Young Offenders

THERE was a greater amount of crime during the year 1946 than in any other 12-month period of our history. The increase of lawlessness last year, together with that which took place during the war years, has produced a crime wave of unprecedented proportions. National figures for 1946 have not yet been released, but the record of Washington, D. C., is typical of what has happened in most communities.

Murders committed in the nation's capital increased by 37 per cent during 1946. There were 38 per cent more robberies than the year before; 31 per cent more housebreakings; 4 per cent more auto thefts; and 20 per cent more cases of grand larceny (major thefts). The only kind of crime that showed a decrease was assault with a dangerous weapon, the decrease amounting to 3 per cent.

When 1946 crime figures for the nation as a whole are made public, certain cities will have a better record than Washington's, and others will have an even worse one. On the basis of preliminary reports, however, it is certain that the amount of crime throughout the country last year reached an all-time peak.

The nation's army of lawbreakers is causing a vast amount of trouble and expense. It is taking lives and destroying property. It is endangering

law-abiding citizens, and is requiring the nation to spend large sums of money for police protection, courts, and penitentiaries. Many members of the criminal army will lose years spent in jail, and will permanently ruin their lives.

The cost of crime in terms of money is staggering. It amounted to 15 billion dollars a year just prior to the war. Because many more crimes are now being committed, the bill will be higher this year and for some time to come.

At 15 billion dollars, the cost is about five times as much as the nation spends in any one year for education. Another way to look at the figure is to remember that our total national income for the year prior to the war was not more than 90 billion dollars. Hence, one dollar in every six earned by the American people went to pay the crime bill.

This bill included the costs of property stolen or destroyed in crimes, of police and jails, of courts in which to try criminals, and other such expenses. Our national income has risen much more rapidly during the war period than has our crime bill, but even today about one dollar out of every nine earned by the American people is wasted on crime costs.

A further alarming fact about the

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French Tackle Big Problems

Legislature Meets Tomorrow to Set Up Government Under New Constitution

TOMORROW, the two houses of the French national legislature are scheduled to meet in joint session for the purpose of selecting a president of France. Whoever is chosen for this office will then try to appoint a premier and cabinet that can win the support of a majority in parliament.

This will be no ordinary political event for the people of that land. French democracy, which has had a troubled history, is passing through another vital testing period. If the people and leaders of France do not rise to the present emergency, they may decline in national greatness.

The French have barely begun to recover from the staggering blows they received during the war. They are trying to rebuild their country, to produce more food and other necessities, to improve the health of their war-weakened population; in short, to return to the conditions of life they enjoyed before the war.

At the same time, they are seeking to restore and strengthen their political democracy. They are beginning a new experiment in republican government, the fourth one to be tried in the nation's history. On the day before Christmas, the Fourth Republic was officially launched.

The constitution which will guide the new republic is the 16th which has been adopted by that country since 1791. It was favorably passed upon by the French people last October.

A few weeks after the constitution was approved, members of the national legislature of that country were elected. It is these political representatives, who in the next several days, must tackle the job of choosing a president of France.

The French government, under the new constitution, is not very different from the prewar one. It may be slightly improved in certain respects, but unfortunately it still has many of the same weaknesses.

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Leon Blum, temporary president and premier of France

France Today

(Continued from page 1)

As before, there is a two-house legislature. It consists of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. The Assembly has the law-making power. Members of the Council can suggest laws and temporarily delay the passage of measures which they do not favor. But the Assembly, in the end, will have its way.

The only time that the two houses of the legislature will share authority is when the president is being chosen. Then both houses are to meet and vote together on equal terms.

The French president, unlike our own, is not the chief executive official of the nation. He is a mere figure-head who can do little without permission from parliament. Minus the royalty, he holds a position similar to that of the King of England.

The real executive power in France rests with the premier. His role in the government may be compared to that of the British prime minister or our own president. The premier and his cabinet map out France's major policies, and, together with the Assembly, make most of the big decisions about what is to be done.

The French premier is always selected from the Assembly, and he must have its approval at all times. He does not have a set term in office as does our president. In that respect, he is in the same position as the British prime minister.

If the Assembly refuses to pass an important law favored by the premier, he must give up his post to some other leader in that body who has the support of a majority of the lawmakers. The defeated premier then takes his seat again in the Assembly.

The strong point of this particular feature of the French political system (same as the British) is that it prevents divided government. The executive and the legislature must work together at all times. There is no danger of a deadlock in which the executive pulls one way and the lawmakers another—the kind of deadlock we have had from time to time and may have during the next two years.

The French, however, ran into much trouble with this arrangement in the period between the two world wars. Again and again premiers of that country could not win majority support in parliament for measures they favored, and hence had to resign. Often, French premiers stayed in office only a few weeks. Their average term in office was about a year.

The frequent shifting of leadership made it extremely difficult for any long-range national or foreign policy to be carried out. It is widely felt that this state of affairs in the French government before the war helped to



Georges Bidault, leader of the Popular Republican Movement (second strongest party in France).

weaken the nation and bring about its defeat in the war.

The new constitution of France seeks to do something about this problem, but only to a limited extent. One of its rules provides for a new general election if more than two premiers find themselves at odds with the Assembly in any period of less than a year and a half. The special election would give the people a chance to decide the issue by voting for Assembly candidates pledged either to support or oppose the premier.

This new rule should make the government of that country more stable than it was before, but many Frenchmen and foreign observers feel that it does not go far enough. They think that every time the Assembly votes against the premier, he should have

the power to call a new election. If he could constantly hold the threat of a special election over the Assembly's head, the lawmakers would not be irresponsible in voting against his measures. This practice is followed in England.

Such an arrangement might or might not work in France. The people of that country are highly individualistic. They do not belong to two major parties as do nearly all Americans and Englishmen. Instead, there are three large parties in France, plus several smaller ones. No one of these groups, nor any two of them together, has a majority of members in the Assembly.

It is very difficult, and often impossible, for these various parties to agree upon important matters. When a president or premier is to be selected, each of the three leading political groups insists that one of its members receive the post to be filled. When a premier is in office, the parties to which he does not belong may withdraw their support from him at any time and force him to resign.

In view of this party situation, it is questionable whether the plan of granting the premier power to call a new election every time the majority of Assembly members disagreed with him would be wise. If he had such power, the French people might spend too much time at the polls.

Giving the premier a set term in office, as we do our president, probably would not work well either. In that case, the Assembly might simply refuse to cooperate with him, causing a government stalemate.

In fact, there appears to be little hope of ending the French political dilemma until the people of that country are ready to give sufficient support to one party or another so that it can set up a workable government. So long as the French continue to divide their votes among so many parties, confusion and conflict are certain to cripple the government.

At the present time, the Communists are the strongest political group in France. They have more members in the Assembly than any other party, but are far short of a majority. Their leader is Maurice Thorez. Like Communists everywhere, they believe that



Maurice Thorez, leader of the Communist party (strongest French political group).

the government should regulate the nation's economic life completely, owning and operating all the industries.

The next largest political group in the Assembly is the Popular Republican Movement; known as the MRP. Of the nation's three leading parties, it is the least radical. On the other hand, it is not unduly conservative. It favors a large measure of government activity in France's economic life, but opposes outright public ownership of most industries. Georges Bidault, who has been the chief representative of that country in foreign affairs since the end of the war, is the recognized leader of the MRP.

Socialist Party

The party with the third largest membership in the Assembly is the Socialist. It favors extensive government ownership of industry, but it would not go so far in this direction as the Communists. The Socialists criticize Communists for their "dictatorial methods," while the Communists say that Socialists adopt only "half-way, ineffective measures." The leader of the Socialist party is Leon Blum, now serving as temporary premier and president of France.

The smaller parties which are represented in the Assembly range from conservative to radical. They shift their support from one of the major parties to the other, depending on the issues and the circumstances involved.

Will these various political groups, in the days ahead, be able to agree upon a new president and premier? If so, will they then cooperate with the premier for a long enough period of time to put the new government on a firm footing?

Such are the big questions facing the French people today. If an early deadlock develops in the government, resulting in the overthrow of several premiers, new elections must be held. It will then be up to the French voters either to give one of the parties a clear-cut majority, or continue to have divided government.

Drawn-out political disunity at this time might well strike a fatal blow at France. That nation is faced with great economic problems created by the war. To wipe out hunger, poverty, and disease—to raise living standards to their prewar level—will require a tremendous cooperative effort on the part of the French people.

Just as there are too many small competing political parties in France, there are also too many small farms and industries. If that country is to produce enough food and goods for a high standard of living, it must develop more large industries and large-scale farming. The people need

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Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey



David S. Muzzey

DURING the colonial period of our history each family solved its housing problem by building its own log cabin. Lumber was cut by hand in the abundant forests found in most sections of the country. Wooden pegs were generally used in place of iron nails. Neighbors were always willing to help hoist the logs into place during a "house raising".

Although every family was able to build its own house, the log cabins of the 18th century were small and crudely built. They usually consisted of only one room. The floor was simply hard-packed natural earth. There was no glass in the windows or doors. The typical log cabin was heated only by an open fireplace, and at night tallow candles were used for lighting. Life in a log cabin was

often very hard and uncomfortable.

Much progress in home-building has been made since the 18th century. The average American home today is equipped with many conveniences and comforts which the colonists never dreamed of. Yet many families in our country today are living in homes which are little better than the log cabins of the colonial period. This was true even before the war added to the seriousness of our housing problem. Millions of people have lived all their lives in drab, unsanitary, and overcrowded dwellings.

This is a matter of national concern. In slum areas there is usually more crime and disease than in neighborhoods where there is better housing. Good homes are an important factor in developing good citizens and strong family life.

Less progress has been made in home construction than in most other

industries. When, for example, you want an automobile you do not describe the kind of car you desire and have it made to order. You simply select a standard type, thousands of which are being made cheaply by mass production.

But if you want a house you ordinarily have one made to order to suit your own ideas. This is a very expensive process—one which is followed by few industries.

Prefabricated houses are now being offered as a means of speeding the construction of homes and of making them less costly. Standard parts for certain types of houses are produced cheaply in factories in mass quantities, just as parts for automobiles are. The factory-made parts are shipped to the building site where they can be put quickly into place. In some cases they are put together in the factory and transported to the building site.

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"An Inward Checkup," by Walter Lippmann, syndicated columnist.

A recent *Fortune* poll indicates that nearly 70 out of every 100 Americans believe they have better opportunities to succeed in life than their fathers had. More than 60 in every 100 think their children will have an even better chance of success.

These figures look good at first. They mean that so long as the majority of American people feel the way they do, there is little danger of violent or revolutionary action in this country. It is only when most people of a nation feel they cannot improve their lot under existing systems of government and industry that they are willing to try dangerous experiments—to adopt force, if necessary, to over-

As more and more planes take to the air, there will be dangerous traffic problems unless different types of aircraft are routed to different landing spots.

Railroads have already recognized the advantage of numerous terminals. They increase their efficiency by setting up separate stations for passengers and freight. Airports should be arranged on the same principle.

Ideally, an air passenger terminal would be centrally located for the convenience of travelers. The freight terminal and air-mail field offices should be close to rail freight centers in order to speed up the transportation of goods. Airparks belong in the suburbs.

"Women in 1947," by Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, *New York Herald Tribune*.

Here is a list of things women's groups can do to make 1947 a better year for themselves and the world:

They can make an organized attack on radio soap operas. If enough women let the big broadcasting chains know what they think of soap operas, something will be done to replace them with better programs.

They can organize a drive for better education all over the country. American public schools are seriously in need of improvement—they cry out for better buildings and equipment, more teachers, and new methods.

They can publicize the need for food relief abroad. The United Nations is trying to set up a world food fund made up of contributions of one day's pay a year from each citizen of each United Nation. Without public support, the idea will come to nothing.

Finally, women can fight for genuine atomic energy control. Their efforts in this direction might mean the difference between success and failure.

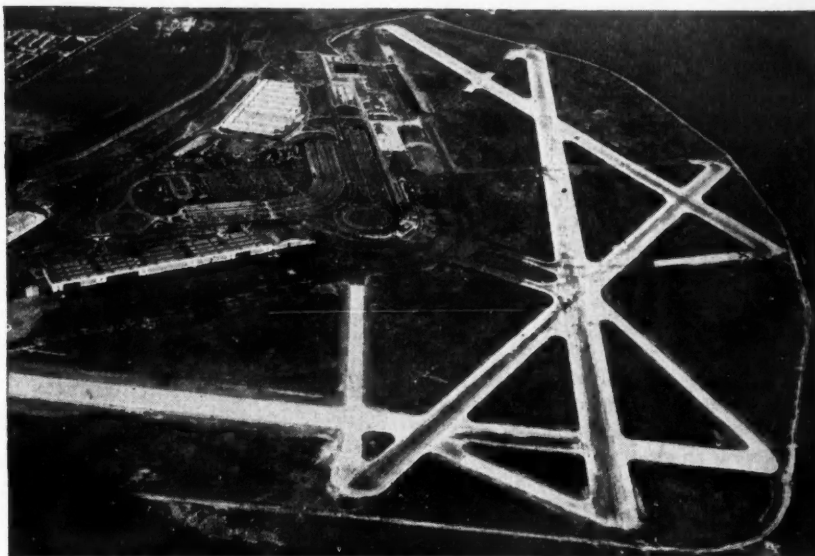
"Marian Anderson," *Time*.

When conductor Arturo Toscanini first heard Marian Anderson sing he said, "Yours is a voice such as one hears once in 100 years."

Marian Anderson is without question one of the outstanding musical artists of our time. In addition, she is a great personality and a symbol of the contributions which members of her race have made to American life.



Marian Anderson, an outstanding singer of our generation



NOT ONLY DO WE NEED more airports, according to aviation experts, but we should have specialized flying fields—some to handle only freight, others for passenger planes, and still others for private aircraft. A sky view of the National Airport, on the Potomac River near Washington, D. C., is shown above.

The Negroes are a religious people, and the spirituals which express their feeling for God are perhaps their greatest achievement. Sung by Marian Anderson, these songs have a unique dignity and beauty.

Marian Anderson herself is a person of rare dignity and character. Although she has known international fame, she remains simple, calm, and humbly religious. Her genius and popularity have not shielded her at all times from racial prejudice, but she has risen above embitterment to say: "Religion . . . helps one, I think, to face the difficulties one sometimes meets."

"The First Million Volunteers," editorial, *Los Angeles Times*.

Today's American Army is the largest peacetime force we have ever had, and also one of the best. It owes both its size and its morale to the fact that it is becoming more and more an army of volunteers. During 1946 alone, a million men joined up of their own accord.

No one expected volunteers to come into the Army in such large numbers. There are plenty of jobs to be had outside the services, and men usually prefer civilian work unless there is a depression or the nation is at war.

It is hard to say just why the drive for Army enlistments has been so successful, but one reason is that military pay rates have been sharply increased.

"Time's Winged Chariot," by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, syndicated columnists.

The safest prediction for 1947 is that it will be a year of decision. What we do in the months ahead can save or ruin us. The big question is: Will man's political skill catch up with his technical skill?

If the answer is "no," and if, as a result, the world is again torn by war, we may find ourselves reliving the story of Ceylon. Arnold Toynbee reviews it in his great *Study of History*:

"In northern Ceylon, in what is now arid, trackless, uninhabited jungle, once flourished a great Buddhist culture. Where now a miserable handful of forest dwellers eke out a pitiful livelihood, once labored a teeming,

wealthy, and industrious people. Where now the dried palm fronds rattle against the tin roofs of shacks once stood great cities. Anaradnupura, with its six million workers in metal and makers of cloth, venders of jewels and nobles and soldiers and priests, was greater than Byzantium or Rome.

"All this life and wealth existed for a thousand years by virtue of an ingenious and intricate irrigation system. Then, many centuries ago, the princes of Ceylon went to war. It was no ordinary war. It was war to the death. First one, then another, broke down his enemy's irrigation channels and breached his enemy's reservoirs. The precious water rushed to the sea. The fields dried. The crops died. The people died. The means of life were also the means of death. And there was nothing left."

Your Vocabulary

In each of the following sentences, match the italicized word with the word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 8, column 3, for correct answers.

1. A *cursory* examination is: (a) thorough (b) provoking (c) hasty (d) untimely.
2. His argument was *cogent* (koe-jent). (a) false (b) half-true (c) convincing (d) prejudiced.
3. They showed *apathy* in the matter. (a) ignorance (b) indifference (c) truthfulness (d) ability.
4. We had confidence in her *veracity*. (a) truthfulness (b) ability (c) intelligence (d) courage.
5. The mistake was *rectified*. (a) hidden (b) corrected (c) made worse (d) forgotten.
6. A *vindictive* person is: (a) haughty (b) intelligent (c) destructive (d) revengeful.
7. If someone says that you have a *bovine* (boe'veen) temperament, he means that you: (a) are generally cheerful (b) are radical (c) are slow and patient, like a cow (d) get angry too easily.
8. A *gullible* person is one who is: (a) easily deceived (b) hard to please (c) tolerant (d) overweight.



Walter Lippmann comments on American optimism

throw those leaders who try to prevent a change for the better.

In another respect, the optimism of so many Americans is not favorable. It leads to smugness and lack of interest in public issues. For instance, we are faced with a serious problem because, under our political system, one party can control the presidency at the same time that the other party is in control of Congress. The government usually gets little done when this situation exists. Other conditions of American life need improving, but desirable reforms may not be made if the majority of people feel that progress is certain to come automatically.

"Why We Need Specialized Airports," by Eugene S. Kropf, *Airports Magazine*.

The day when a city could congratulate itself on a single airport is over. Each of our larger cities needs at least half a dozen. There should be a big passenger terminal, a freight terminal for cargo planes, and two or three "airparks" to accommodate users of light, private planes.

We need more specialized airports because of the rapid growth of aviation in the United States. In the next four years, the number of passenger and freight planes may increase as much as 14 times. By 1950, we may have 18 times as many personal planes as we have now.

Enlarging the fields already in use will not take care of the situation.

The Story of the Week

Indo-China

France, like other colonial powers, is having serious trouble with her possessions. The crisis in Indo-China is the most conspicuous example of her difficulties. That land, in southeastern Asia, larger than France itself, has been under French control for about half a century. The people have long been dissatisfied with French rule, and unrest increased as a result of the recent war.

On the day after Japan's surrender, the people of northern Indo-China announced the establishment of an independent republic called Viet Nam. After several months of wrangling and negotiation, the French recognized Viet Nam as a "Free State," but not as a completely independent nation. Just how far they are willing to go in granting freedom to Viet Nam is still uncertain, but they make it clear that these people, who make up four-fifths of Indo-China's population, may have a great deal of self-government.

During recent months there have been many disputes about the amount of independence the Indo-Chinese are to have. There have also been discussions about the boundaries of Viet Nam. As a result of one of these boundary disputes, war broke out last month between the Indo-Chinese and the French.

France is in no condition to carry on a colonial war in the Far East, and she would probably make great concessions to prevent conflict. The French government says it will negotiate with the Indo-Chinese concerning a permanent settlement if they will first lay down their arms. The French fear that if they should grant concessions while they are under attack, the action might be taken as a sign of weakness. In that case, revolt might spread from Indo-China to French colonies in North Africa and elsewhere.

Lower Prices

Buyers know that every year goods can be purchased for reduced prices in late December and early January. Merchants are, at that time, anxious to get rid of goods left over from the Christmas shopping period. This

year, the drop in prices started even before Christmas, and it was a much sharper drop than usual.

Articles reduced in price ranged from such luxuries as furs and jewelry to necessary items of food and clothing. Butter went down 10 cents a pound in New York. Prices of some canned goods in Philadelphia were cut by about a third. Clothing prices were reduced considerably. In Washington, D. C., for instance, men's white shirts were sold just after Christmas for about one-half their earlier prices.

Economists wonder what this development means for the future. Some of them point out that prices this December were exceptionally high, and that it may be only natural to expect the after-Christmas drop to be extreme. Others feel that prices may have reached their peak, and that we are now at the beginning of a period during which they will continue to decline.

Armament Discussions

The nations are now in the midst of armament-reduction discussions, with chief interest still centered on plans for international control of atomic energy. Several important agreements have already been reached. A big forward step was taken when all the nations, Russia included, agreed that United Nations inspectors shall have the right to go into any country, whenever they see fit, to find out whether the rules against the production of atomic bombs are being obeyed.

If the inspectors find that atomic bombs are being produced in some country they are to notify the UN Security Council. But how shall the Security Council act against the offending country?

A difficult issue has arisen at this point. The Russians say that each of the great powers should retain the veto power when a proposal is made to take action against an accused nation; that no punishment for violating atomic bomb rules should be imposed unless all the great powers agree.

Bernard Baruch, until recently our delegate to the Atomic Energy Commission, says that if each big nation has the power to block action against



YOUNG GERMANS practice the arts of democracy by urging voters to take part in local elections.

a country that is found to be making bombs, the atomic rules cannot be enforced. Any great nation could make bombs and, by use of the veto, prevent the United Nations from doing anything about it.

Opinion in the United States and in most other nations is divided on this issue. Many agree with Baruch that there cannot be real enforcement of the rules unless the veto is abolished in cases involving bomb control. Others say that the right of inspection is all that is really needed. They say that if the inspectors notify the world that a certain nation is making bombs, the other nations will naturally take such action as is necessary to protect themselves, veto or no veto.

"Portal" Pay Issue

Because of a recent Supreme Court ruling, American workers are suing their employers for billions of dollars in back wages. The Court held that workers are entitled to "portal to portal" pay. In other words, their wages start when they enter the factory gate or "portal," and do not stop until they leave it.

This means that if a worker is told to report 15 minutes before production starts in order to set up his ma-

chine or clean his tools he must be paid for the time. The same rule applies to workers who stay after regular work stops to pick up waste matter or close down the plant for the night.

The thousands of suits filed in the past few weeks seek pay for this extra time back to 1938. The Supreme Court based its decision on the Fair Labor Standards Act, and it was in 1938 that this Act became a law.

No one knows just what will be done about these suits. Industrial leaders say that if they have to pay huge sums in back wages, many of them will be forced into bankruptcy. It will also be hard on the government, for paying back wages will lower the amount employers turn in in taxes. Most people expect Congress to pass a law relieving industry of some or all of its obligation under the Court's ruling.

Broadcasting to Russia

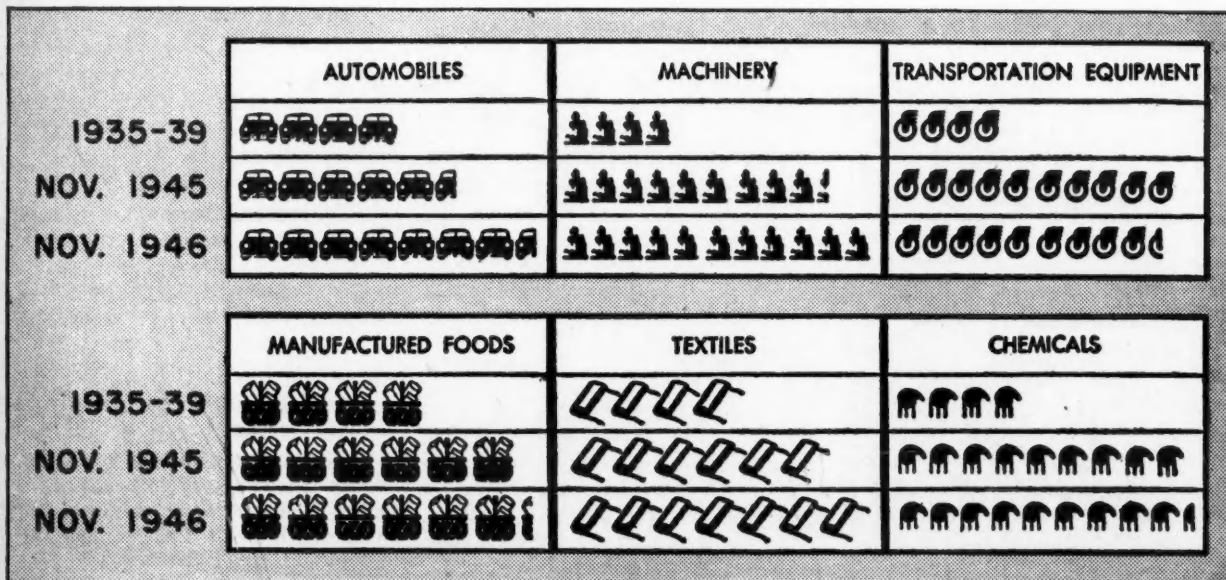
A new radio program now on the air is taking American news and entertainment to loudspeakers in Russian homes. From a station located in the American-occupied zone of Germany, American citizens who can speak Russian send "the voice of America" to the Soviet.

The program tells the Russians of new products and methods which have been developed in our factories, on our farms, and in our scientific laboratories. Stories from American history, facts about our government and the way it works, and reports on how the average American lives are part of our broadcasts to the Soviet nation. Editorials from American newspapers and speeches made by outstanding citizens are also given in the radio-casts to Russia.

This program, which was begun earlier this month, is just one of many American broadcasts to countries overseas. In all, we send more than 400 programs a day, spoken in 24 languages, to other nations.

U. S. Economic Picture

The next two years should be prosperous ones, according to the Council of Economic Advisers. In making its first report recently, the three-man board predicted that needs for housing,



PRODUCTION TRENDS ARE UPWARD. The above chart shows how much more was being produced in six key industries in the United States last November than was produced during an average month of the period 1935-1939. An example: for every four cars built in an average month of those years, seven and one-half cars were manufactured in November, 1946.

ADAPTED FROM PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION CHART

automobiles, refrigerators, and similar products, would keep labor and industry busy through 1948.

At the same time, the Council warned that production might fall in 1947. This warning was taken to mean that further disputes between labor and management might result in an early depression for the United States.

The Council of Economic Advisors was established by Congress last March. It is to keep a continuous check on economic conditions over the country, and to report to the President at the end of each year. The Council may also recommend steps it thinks should be taken to keep employment at a high level. The President then passes on any of its suggestions to Congress.

The Council's first report suggested that the government be less active in business than it has been in recent years; but it urged that leaders of business and labor take "courageous and sensible action" in seeing that private industry succeeds in meeting the public's need for goods.

Anyway, It's a Good Story

Steve Owen, coach of the New York Giants football team, is the highest paid man in his business. He calls himself a country boy from Oklahoma, and tells a humorous story of how he was first introduced to football. Shirley Povich, well-known sports writer, recently quoted the story in his column, warning his readers that it might be a slight exaggeration. We would add further that it is not the last word in English prose, but the humor appealed to us and may to you. The story begins:

"I'm a-galloping along a country road one day, all dressed up in my



Three college students developed this "obstacle detector" which sends out a beam of sound that is thrown back to a blind person if there is any obstacle in his path.

cowboy boots and Stetson when all of a sudden I'm seeing a lot of kids all mixed up in the darndest fight I ever did see. I whoa'd up, and got off my horse and moved into the pasture and asked a man what all the fighting was about. He says it wasn't no fight. He says they were playing football.

"He shows me a football and asks me if I ever seen one before and I told him no, 'cause I hadn't. I seen him looking at me close. I'm 15 years old but I'm weighing 200 pounds even then . . . He says I look like I could play football for his high school. Then he shoved the ball in my hand.

"What do you want me to do with this thing?" I asked him, and he says, 'You take this ball and start running for those goal posts and then I'll tell you some more.'

"So he has all those other kids lined up and I start running, and it ain't no trouble for me to take that ball 60



An appeal to UN statesmen—"Don't let him down"

yards and put it underneath the goal posts. Those other kids are falling all over themselves trying to get out of my way. Don't forget I'm a 200-pounder, even then . . .

"I bring the ball back to the coach and say 'Did I do all right?' He says yes, I did pretty good, but he wasn't quite satisfied. He says, 'I want to see you do that all over again, and this time take your spurs off.'"

Chinese Constitution

Although they have yet to make peace with the Communist third of their country's population, China's Nationalists are going ahead with plans for a new government. They have recently adopted a constitution—the first in China's long history.

Like our own, the new Chinese constitution provides for a president and a vice president, a lawmaking body, a cabinet, and a group of judges. It also sets up an additional governing body—a national assembly. This assembly chooses the president and vice president. In addition, it has exclusive power to amend the constitution and to remove unsatisfactory public officials.

Under the new constitution, all men and women over 20 have the right to vote. They will elect the national assembly, the lawmakers, and the cabinet. Other rights guaranteed to all Chinese citizens include free speech and religion, education, and various kinds of social security.

Now the big question is whether or not the new constitution can be put into effect. Will the Nationalist leaders actually carry out its democratic features? Will the Communists, who refused to help draft it, eventually go along with the new government? The Constitution goes into effect one year from now, so answers to these questions will be known by then.

"State of War"

In an article last week, we explained that the United States, officially speaking, remained in a state of war. We referred to the special powers which the President still held as a result of that situation.

Shortly after our story was written, President Truman signed a proclamation ending "the period of hostilities

of World War II." He made it clear, however, that "a state of war still exists."

This is all very confusing, but what it amounts to is this: The ending of "hostilities" is the first technical step toward bringing the war to an official end. Some of the President's special emergency powers were eliminated by this step, but most of them were not. They will continue until Congress or the President officially brings the war to a close.

By his recent action, the President will no longer have the power to seize industries crippled by disputes between employers and workers. The soft-coal mines, now under government operation, must be returned to the owners within six months.

The ending of hostilities will also eliminate a number of special war taxes on luxury items. With their discontinuance, taxpayers are expected to save about 1½ billion dollars a year.

Helicopters are now at work picking up and delivering air mail in three states—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The aircraft shuttle between airports and postoffices. They are being used in a three-month trial. When the experiment is completed, Post Office officials will decide whether to continue the service.



This British exchange teacher thinks American students are rude and totally undisciplined. Do you think her criticism applies to many students in your school?

Study Guide

Crime

1. True or false: Crime and educational costs in the United States are almost the same.
2. Why does the amount of lawlessness increase during a war and postwar period?
3. In what ways can high school students help to solve the problem of crime in the United States?
4. How did one community during the war decrease its crime rate among young people? What action by another city resulted in a rise in juvenile delinquency?
5. What challenge did J. Edgar Hoover make to the readers of this paper one year ago?

Discussion

1. Do you think your community has enough recreational facilities for young people?
2. Do you have a "teen-center" in your locality? If not, would you favor having one?
3. Have you seen reports showing whether crime in your city has increased or decreased recently?
4. Do you think there is anything you can do to help prevent crime among young people? If so, what?

Outside Reading

"Convicts' Champion," by Carl Mydans, *Life*, September 30, 1946. Story of an ex-convict, now a successful businessman, who helps convicts out on parole.

"Behind the Crime News," *Survey Monthly*, October 1946. Four articles on causes of crime, including a report of a successful project to reduce juvenile delinquency.

"My Son Went to Jail," *Rotarian*, November 1946. A father tells how his own mistakes led to his son's delinquency.

France

1. What executive official has most power under the new French constitution?
2. How many constitutions has France had throughout her history?
3. Why is it feared that the new French government will not be able to operate smoothly and efficiently?
4. Name the three leading political parties in France today. Briefly describe how each of them differs in policy.

Discussion

1. If the French government does not work well, what do you think the people and leaders of that country should do to make it operate better?
2. It has been suggested by certain foreign observers that if the various French parties can't work together, the constitution in that country should again be changed so as to permit the party which obtains the largest vote at election time to control the government. At present, of course, a party, even though it may have the most votes, must have a clear-cut majority to gain complete control. What do you think of the proposal to change this system?

Outside Reading

"France Loves Freedom, But She Is So Tired," by Louise Weiss, *New York Times Magazine*, October 13, 1946. France's greatest need is for economic security.

"France Still on Middle Road," *Business Week*, November 23, 1946. Communist influence is not controlling, despite that party's recent gains at the polls.

Miscellaneous

1. What is Viet Nam and why has it come into the news recently?
2. What is involved in the "portal to portal" pay suits made by workers against their employers?
3. What is the big point now dividing the major powers in their efforts to work out an atomic control plan?
4. Tell something of the work planned by the World Health Organization.
5. True or False: President Truman, by ending World War II "hostilities," no longer can use any of his special war powers.



BOYS' CLUBS, sponsored by police forces over the country, help to combat crime by occupying the spare time of youths in recreational activities

Crime Wave

(Concluded from page 1)

crime toll is that offenses by young people have greatly increased. The number of their crimes began to go up during the war, and it is still climbing. Juvenile gangsters as young as 7, 10, and 12 are being brought into court for acts which might have been committed by hardened criminals.

Youths of 17, 18, and 19 are responsible for a large and growing percentage of the nation's crimes. Alarming numbers of young women as well as young men are breaking the law in one way or another.

In normal times, poverty is a major cause of crime, but other factors have been responsible for the great increase of crime during the war and postwar periods. After we entered the conflict, thousands of families moved to new homes in order that the adults could take war jobs. Many of them went to cities where schools were crowded, and where space for play was limited. Parents were often too tired or busy to take an interest in what their sons and daughters were doing.

That left many young people to do as they pleased, and a number of them became involved in crime. Still others left school to take jobs, and used their money and their time after working hours in ways which led to the habit of breaking laws.

This was not true of the great majority of young people, but it did happen in the case of many thousands. They were the ones who could not see that their actions were leading to personal disaster and national danger.

Although the war has been over for some time now, conditions are still unsettled. With millions of service people having returned to civilian life, the housing shortage has been even more acute than it was during the war. This means poor living conditions for a great many families. Schools are still crowded, and so are recreational facilities.

Furthermore, people do not change their habits overnight. Those who looked for adventure and excitement in lawlessness have not suddenly become law-abiding citizens. Many youths who found it easy to earn money during

the war are now trying to obtain the same amount of money through crime. A number of servicemen have been unable to readjust to civilian life, and have become involved in lawless activities. For these and other reasons, the nation finds itself in the midst of a dangerous crime wave.

What can a high school student do to help solve this problem? First of all, you can form the habit of obeying the rules of home, school, and community, and you can set an example of showing respect for laws and those who enforce them. The breaking of one rule or law leads to the breaking of others. For example, you may think it is harmless to violate minor traffic laws, but by doing so you may encourage someone else to engage in more serious lawlessness.

You can work to see that your community has ample facilities for recreation and leisure activity. As we

have seen, the reckless fever of the war years, combined with crowded conditions, has made many young people feel insecure, unhappy, and restless. If they do not find wholesome outlets in work and play, an increasing number of them will turn to lawless acts.

The wartime experience of two American cities illustrates this point. One city decided to save money by slashing funds for schools, parks, swimming pools, playgrounds, and the juvenile branch of the police department. As a result, there was a swift and alarming increase in crime committed by young people, and the crime bill in that city rose sharply.

The other city strengthened its juvenile courts. It enrolled young people in classes and groups for recreation and work. It provided evening classes in art, music, radio operation, and other studies. In spite of the war, that city reduced the number of crimes perpetrated by young people. It saved money because it kept the crime bill down.

If your community is not meeting this problem adequately, you and your friends can organize a campaign to build youth clubs, activity centers, and playgrounds. You can talk to police officers, city officials, and newspaper editors, urging support for your program. Emphasize the fact that crime costs the nation five times as much as its total bill for education each year.

The plan of establishing "teen-centers" is especially worth while. These club centers, run by and for young people, with adult sponsors, have proved highly popular in many parts of the country and have contributed to a reduction in crime. It takes a great deal of time and work to set them up, but they are worth the effort. If your community already has such a center, do what you can to share in its activities and in the work of operating it.

An excellent pamphlet to help you in this campaign is "What About Us?" It describes community recreational projects for young people, and may be secured from the Division of Recre-

ation, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

In conclusion we wish to recall that J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI, made a special appeal to the readers of this paper just one year ago to cooperate in the fight against America's growing crime problem. He said at that time:

"Crime prevention should be an important consideration for young people because their generation is responsible for a high percentage of crime today. If we are to reduce the army of present-day youthful offenders, decent parents and young people alike must declare war immediately against crime and all its evil forces."

"If I had the chance to talk to all red-blooded young men and women in the nation, I would challenge them to enter the most romantic fight in their youthful existence—the fight against crime. Our young people can fight evil and its by-products by becoming crusaders for decency. They can convince other youths that there are more thrills on the athletic fields than in the dark alleys of gangdom."

We have often wondered how many students accepted Mr. Hoover's challenge and tried to do something about this vitally serious problem. We have also wondered if the ugly 1946 crime picture might have been different if many more young people had been stirred into action by Hoover's appeal.

France Today

(Concluded from page 2)

to pool their efforts to a greater extent instead of working individually or in small groups. The average Frenchman prides himself on his "individualism," but he must combine this quality with cooperation if his nation is to be successful in the political and economic fields.

France needs an efficient and stable government not only to tackle her national problems but also to deal with her colonial empire, which is second largest in the world. Only by adopting a wise, just, and consistent program for Indo-China and her other colonial possessions can France hope to retain any of their loyalty and cooperation. Her shifting policies toward Indo-China are partly responsible for the present serious crisis in that Asiatic land.

The French picture, dark as it is, has its hopeful side. If that country can straighten out its tangled political situation and establish a reasonably stable government, its future prospects are promising.

With only 38 million people and a land area smaller than that of Texas, France cannot hope to match the industrial greatness of such nations as the United States and Russia. Nevertheless, France has better-than-average resources, and her people are intelligent. By making the most of their opportunities, they can achieve a higher standard of living than many larger nations.

The French might well give up the effort to be a great world power and follow the example of the Swedes who, in the years before the war, let other nations enjoy power and prestige while they developed and enjoyed one of the highest standards of living in the world.

(See French Indo-China story on page four.)

Our Readers Say—

My opinion on unions is this: I believe unions are a very good thing, if they are properly run. I don't believe, however, that one man should have exclusive control of a union. For example, John L. Lewis as president of the United Mine Workers has entirely too much power. At a snap of his finger, he can cause millions of workers to be laid off, and this in the end affects our whole nation. This is more power than our President has, and it is not the democratic way.

My idea would be to place a group of men at the head of a union. All would have equal powers. They would check on one another, and we could all breathe easier and would not fear that one man was getting too strong.

JIM THADEN,
Constantine, Michigan.

I feel there is hope of preventing war between the United States and Russia. No matter what Stalin may threaten, he would not plunge his nation into another war. So far, Stalin has appeared to have considered what is best for his people, and at present Russia is in no condition to fight again. She has suffered a great deal more than we have, and regardless of her size and resources, she is still very much undeveloped.

RACHAEL ANN DONALD,
Lansford, Pennsylvania.

I do not think that Russia should be given control of the Dardanelles. That area belongs to Turkey, and for her to

lose it would be a serious blow. Furthermore, Russia at present is permitted to ship goods through the Dardanelles without paying a cent. Since this is true, her intentions in wanting to control the straits can only be militaristic. There is nothing to show that she would use the straits for peaceful purposes only.

CARROL SCHWARTZ,
Harrisburg, Illinois.

Parents should take an interest in their children's educational problems. They should not just look at their son's or daughter's report card, and sign it. They should encourage each one to get better-than-average grades. They should see that our schools are the best that can be obtained.

FREDERICK D. KAY,
Rock Hill, New York.



United Nations in Action

Health Agency

UNTIL recently the health of its citizens has been primarily the concern of the individual nations. There were a few international health groups, and these were successful in their limited fields. But there was no large-scale organization.

Now the United Nations is setting up such a central agency—the World Health Organization (WHO)—to work for better standards of health in all fields and in all nations.

A charter for WHO was drawn up at a meeting sponsored by the General Assembly in New York last summer. This was one of the most harmonious conferences any UN body has held. Sixty-seven nations were represented—16 more than there were in the UN at that time—and the delegates had little difficulty in agreeing on the broad policies WHO will follow.

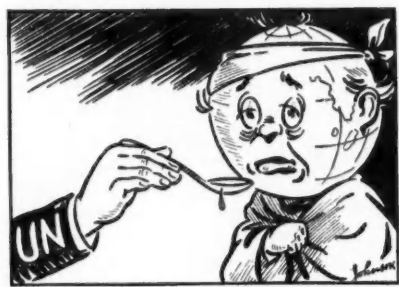
First of all, WHO will look upon health as a world problem. It will emphasize prevention of disease and the maintenance of high standards of health in all countries. In the past, the greatest stress has been placed on trying to prevent the spreading of disease from one country to another. Nations whose standards of health were high tried to isolate themselves from the diseases that broke out in lands with lower standards.

For example, if there was an epidemic of smallpox in the Far East, travelers from that area who sought to come into the United States were

kept in quarantine. They were not allowed to land until all danger of their contracting the disease had passed.

WHO now wants to approach this problem from the other side. When a disease breaks out in any country, it wants to fight the epidemic right where it originates.

It also wants to improve general health standards so that serious epidemics can be eliminated altogether. It will concentrate on providing better



nutrition, sanitation, hospitals, and medical care.

This organization, when it is actually established, will be one of the specialized agencies associated with the UN through the Economic and Social Council. Its staff is to be made up primarily of experts in medicine and public health. Each year delegates from the member nations are to meet and lay plans for the organization's work. The details will be carried out by a small permanent staff.

Straight Thinking

By Clay Coss

BEWARE of sweeping statements which may contain a grain of truth, but which, as a whole, are either unproved or actually false. A statement of this kind is being made by many people about the returned servicemen. It is said that they do not want to work and are not willing to take jobs so long as they receive unemployment pay from the government.

This may be true of some; it is not true of all or most of the men. A returned soldier may not take the first job that is offered to him. Why should he? Most of the better positions are already taken, so why should he not look the field over and take time to find the best opportunities left? Surely he earned this right!

A similar charge was made during the depression about workers who were on relief. It was said that they did not want work and would not take jobs so long as the government was doling out money to them.

Any thinking person knew that this was not true of most of the unemployed. Before the depression, when jobs were plentiful, nearly all the people able to work had jobs. They proved that they wanted work then.

Moreover, after the war put an end to the depression of the 1930's and jobs were again plentiful, nearly all the workers of the country took their places in industry. No longer was there unemployment. Again the workers of the nation proved that they

would take work when it could be found. They have never asked for or expected doles except at times when jobs could not be obtained.

Yet we still hear the charge that people are by nature lazy, and that they will not work if they can live by other means. The charges are repeated without any effort to find evidence to support that point of view. If any statement is repeated often enough many people will believe it.

One who has learned to think clearly will not be taken in by oft-repeated assertions unless he can find sufficient evidence to support them. He will understand that a statement is not necessarily true merely because it is frequently heard and because many people believe it.

The safest plan is to question every sweeping charge that is made against classes of the population, or against foreign peoples. Find out whether such charges are based upon fact, and do not repeat them unless they are definitely supported by adequate evidence. If you will do this consistently you will become better and more reliably informed, better balanced, and more logical in your thinking and your conversations.



Clay Coss

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 9, 1946, to January 6, 1947, inclusive. The answer key appears in THE CIVIC LEADER for January 13.

The American Observer Semester Test

PART ONE: NEWSMAKERS. Each of the following eight statements describes one of the men pictured below. Match the statements and pictures in this way: If No. 1 statement identifies No. 4 picture, write "4" as your answer to item 1 on your answer sheet. (One picture number will not be used.)

- Director-General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA)
- Secretary of State in President Truman's cabinet
- Former Secretary of Commerce who resigned after making a speech criticizing our foreign policy toward Soviet Russia
- Australian Foreign Minister
- Chief Justice of the United States
- British Prime Minister
- Chairman of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
- Republican leader in the House of Representatives

PART TWO: MULTIPLE CHOICE. For each of the following questions and incomplete statements, select the correct answer and write its number on your answer sheet.

- Which one of the following industries in Great Britain was government-owned before the Labor Party came to power? (1) coal (2) railroads (3) radio (4) banking.

- As a solution to the strike problem, President Truman recommended during 1946 that (1) strikes in all major industries be forbidden by law, (2) Congress pass a law providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, (3) fact-finding committees be appointed to study each dispute and recommend a settlement.

- Which one of the following statements about the Wagner Act is true? (1) It encourages company unions. (2) It protects the right of workers to join labor unions. (3) It outlaws the closed shop. (4) It provides for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

- During 1946 the greatest obstacle to independence for India was (1) refusal of the British government to grant independence, (2) disagreement between India's religious groups, (3) failure of the United Nations to agree upon a plan for Indian independence.

- Which one of the following statements about Chile is not true? (1) Its new president is supported by the wealthy, conservative groups. (2) Its coastline is 2500 miles long. (3) It produces large quantities of copper and nitrates. (4) It recently signed a trade agreement with Argentina.

- Which members of the United Nations possess the veto power? (1) All members of the General Assembly. (2) Russia, Britain, and the United States only. (3) All members of the Security Council. (4) The "Big Five" nations only.

- England has strongly supported which of the following Balkan countries since the end of the European

- war? (1) Rumania, (2) Greece, (3) Yugoslavia, (4) Bulgaria.

- Prolonged deadlocks between the legislative and executive branches do not occur in the British government because (1) the executive is too weak, (2) the King settles such disputes, (3) an election may be held when the two branches disagree.

- What city has been chosen as the permanent home of the United Nations? (1) San Francisco, (2) Washington, (3) New York, (4) Philadelphia.

- What plan has the United States advanced for control of strategic Pacific islands formerly ruled by Japan? (1) Government by the UN Security Council. (2) Exclusive American control under the trusteeship system. (3) Return of the islands to Japanese control. (4) Rule by a committee representing China, Australia, Russia, and the United States.

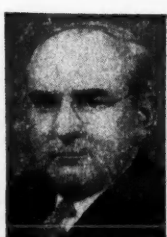
- Which one of the following statements about the Dutch East Indies is not true? (1) The natives do not desire self-government. (2) Only 10 per cent of the Indonesians can read and write. (3) The islands have little industry but are rich in natural resources. (4) The islands were occupied by the Japanese during the war.

- What policy is the United States following in settling lend-lease accounts? (1) It is demanding payment in full for all goods shipped to other countries during the war. (2) It is cancelling payment on all goods used up during the war. (3) It is not asking for payment of any lend-lease accounts.

(Test concluded on back of this page)



1



2



3



4



5



6



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9

Careers for Tomorrow - - The Veterinarian

VETERINARY medicine offers unusually good career prospects for young people who are fond of animals and interested in the medical field. At present, most of those engaged in this work are men, although a number of women have also entered the profession.

Before the war, the earnings of veterinarians compared favorably with those of most other professions. Today, there is a shortage of veterinarians in most places, and their incomes are much higher than they were before the war.

The public attitude toward this profession has changed considerably in recent years. For a long time, the veterinarian was jokingly referred to as a "horse doctor." Now he is recognized and respected as a carefully trained professional man.

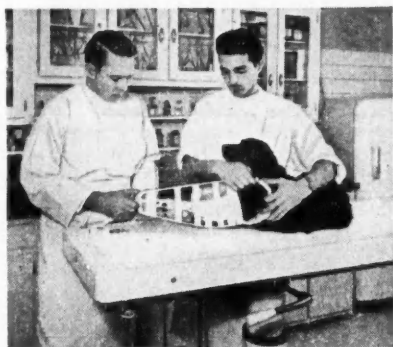
Naturally, only persons who are fond of animals should consider this field of medicine. Moreover, they should be interested in scientific subjects. The training prescribed for a veterinarian is similar to, although not quite so extensive as, that required of doctors who deal with human ailments.

Courses in the veterinary schools include anatomy, zoology, nutrition, dairy inspection, chemistry, physics, botany, pharmacy, pathology, and surgery. Thus the prospective veterinary student should excel in scientific subjects.

After being graduated from high school, he must spend one or two years in college taking the pre-veterinarian courses which will qualify him

to apply for entrance at one of the veterinarian schools in the country. The required four-year course of professional training is not so expensive as the preparation in most other specialized fields. Tuition and fees range from \$75 to \$275 a year, depending on the school.

The graduate of a veterinarian school must pass a state examination before he can practice. The majority of veterinarians engage in private



BOSLEY DOG & CAT HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Veterinarians putting splint on a dog's leg

practice. An increasing number are setting up clinics or small hospitals in cities for the care of pets. A great many of those in private practice, however, devote their full time to the prevention, control, and treatment of the diseases of farm animals.

Those who do not enter private practice find employment with various government agencies which engage veterinarians to conduct research on animal health problems, to control livestock and poultry diseases, and to

inspect meat. State and city governments employ veterinarians to carry on these activities, but the U. S. Department of Agriculture is by far the largest single employer.

As between government employment and private practice, the latter is financially more attractive. A study by the American Veterinary Medical Association, shortly before the war, placed the average annual income earned by those in private practice at \$6,980, while the average of all others was \$3,489. Earnings of both groups have gone up in recent years.

Applicants for government posts must qualify by passing civil service examinations. The Army likewise requires a special examination of candidates for commissions in the veterinary corps.

The best source of information about the profession is the American Veterinary Medical Association, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Pronunciations

Byzantium—bizz-an'she-um
Buddhist—boo'dist
Anaradnupura—an'nah-rad'nuh-poor'uh
Bidault—bee-doe'
Thorez—taw-raze'
Blum—rhymes with room
Viet Nam—vee-yet' nahm

Answers to Vocabulary Quiz

- (c) hasty; 2. (c) convincing; 3. (b) indifference; 4. (a) truthfulness; 5. (b) corrected; 6. (d) revengeful; 7. (c) slow and patient, like a cow; 8. (a) easily deceived.

SMILES

Clerk: "These razor blades are the best value to be had at the price today."

Customer: "Will they shave a tough beard?"

Clerk: "Ah, there you've struck their only weakness, sir."

★ ★ ★

Doctor: "Ask that accident victim what his name is so that we can notify his family."

Nurse (returning): "He says his family already knows his name."

★ ★ ★

A little boy riding in a streetcar had been sniffing loudly for several blocks. After a number of disapproving glances, the woman seated next to him inquired, "Little boy, do you have a handkerchief?" "Yes, ma'am," he replied, "but I never lend it to strangers."

★ ★ ★

A young man dashed madly across the dock towards the ferry. With a frantic leap he spanned the three feet of water and crashed onto the deck.

"Whew!" he exclaimed, "I made it." "Made what?" asked a deckhand. "This boat is just pulling in."

★ ★ ★

Two young doctors met for the first time since they were at college together. "I'm specializing in nerve treatment," said the one.

"Have you had success?" asked the other.

"I should say so," was the reply. "When I finished with my last case, the patient asked me to lend him \$10."

★ ★ ★

"That clerk seems a hard worker." "Yes, that's his specialty." "What, working hard?" "No, seeming to."

★ ★ ★

"What line of business do you expect your boy to enter?"

"We've decided to make a lawyer out of him. He enjoys mixing into other people's business so much that we figure he might as well get paid for it."

Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

PART THREE: VOCABULARY. In the following items, select the word which most nearly defines the word in *italics* and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. The class discussed the *salient* features of communism. (1) undesirable, (2) outstanding, (3) admirable, (4) obscure.

2. The prime minister *convoked* parliament. (1) summoned, (2) dismissed, (3) scolded, (4) advised.

3. A *bicameral* legislature is (1) undemocratic, (2) controlled by two parties, (3) made up two houses, (4) popularly elected.

4. In some countries, the law *proscribes* free speech. (1) encourages, (2) prohibits, (3) ignores, (4) permits.

5. He *repudiated* the agreement. (1) rejected, (2) renewed, (3) accepted, (4) strengthened.

PART FOUR: PLACES IN THE NEWS. For each of the following places, find the location on the maps and write the number of the location after the corresponding number on your answer sheet.

- Manchuria
- Korea
- Trieste
- Dardanelles
- Belgium
- Palestine
- Yugoslavia
- Greece
- Paris
- Poland
- Philippines
- Dutch East Indies
- England
- Rumania
- Japan

PART FIVE: TRUE-FALSE ITEMS. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write "true" if the statement is true and "false" if the statement is false.

1. The Supreme Court of the United States has always been composed of nine members.

2. The Communists are the strongest group in the recently elected French National Assembly.

3. Before the war, the Netherlands East Indies produced nearly half the world's rubber supply.

4. As a result of the November elections, the Republican party now controls a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress.

5. Radical or liberal political parties are often referred to by use of the word "right."

6. Capitalism is an economic system in which businesses, farms, and industrial enterprises are owned and operated by private individuals.

7. During the federal government's present bookkeeping year, nearly half of all expenses are for military purposes.

8. All dependent areas, whether of military importance or not, are to be placed under the UN Security Council.

PART SIX: MATCHING. For each of the following descriptions, select one of the names listed below and place its letter opposite the proper number on your answer sheet.

- Head of the United Mine Workers
- Republican Senator from Ohio
- British Foreign Minister
- Leader of U. S. expedition to the Antarctic
- Secretary of the Interior in President Truman's cabinet
- Department of Justice prosecutor who was dismissed because of his reports on fascist activities
- Leader of the Communist party in France
- Widely read newspaper columnist
- Yugoslav dictator
- American representative on UN Atomic Energy Commission

- Henry Wallace
- John L. Lewis
- O. John Rogge
- Marshal Tito
- Robert Taft
- Maurice Thorez
- Bernard Baruch
- Ernest Bevin
- Fiorello LaGuardia
- Walter Lippmann
- Robert Hannegan
- Richard Byrd
- Julius Krug
- Clement Attlee

